Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1802. [No. 531.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bbls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 27 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 28. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

LISBON SALT.

A small cargo now landing at Kirk's wharf and to be sold cheap in parcels of 100 bushels.

The brig Enterprize of 1500 barrels burthen, may be had on freight for Cadiz, Lisbon or the West-Indies——enquire of

WM. HARTSHORNE.
8th mo. 23. d

For Falmouth and a Market,

The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship

UNITED STATES

S. J. SPENCE, master; Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
August 20. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP

MARIA,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r

ROMEO,

ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fonrainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.

August 17. d

GLEBE LANDS

For Sale.

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Lands belonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

The friends of Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & Co. of London, are informed that a *few Hogsheads of Tobacco* will be taken on freight in the ship United States, now loading for Falmouth and a Market, and the usual advance made thereon, if immediate application is made to

R. T. HOOE, & Co.
August 23. d7t.

For Norfolk,

The Packet Sloop

MARIA,

Francis O'Mara, Master, will positively sail on Tuesday next. For freight or passage (having good accommodations) apply to the captain on board at Hooe's Wharf or to WM. HARTSHORNE.

August 27. d3t

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP

WILLIAM NELMS,

about 5 years old, well built, burthen 64 21-95 tons, Coll. m house measure, and in good order; she may be seen at Kenedy's wharf, George-Town, for this week, after which time, at Harper's wharf, Alexandria—terms will be made known on application to the owner or master on board.

August 26 d3tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

The MINSTREL; or the Progress of Genius, with some other Poems, by Jas. Beattie, L. L. D. ornamented with a number of plates; price one dollar, in boards, or 1 dollar 25 cents bound and elegantly gilt. POEMS on several occasions, by the late Rev. Tho. Browne, of Kingston upon Hull, ornamented with plates, and a fine copper-plate likeness of the author; price 1 dollar 25 cents elegantly gilt. TRAVELS in the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the years 1795 to 1797, through Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Mattaman, Angola, Massi, Monœmugi, Muschato, &c. likewise across the great Desert of Sachara and the northern parts of Barbary; translated from the German of Christian Frederick Damberger, illustrated with colored plates; price 1 dollar 25 cents. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, or an Universal History of Martyrdom, embellished with forty elegant copper-plate engravings; price 6 dollars. The Life of Frederick Trenck, translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft; price 37½ cents. The History of North America, containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British Colonies, their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free and independent States, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper; price 37½ cents.

French Language.

A native of Switzerland perfectly well acquainted with the principles of the French Language, and who speak's it as properly as any Frenchman, having been employed as a Tutor in that branch at Princeton College, proposes to open an Academy in this place, on the 1st of October next, if proper encouragement be given. The method he will employ is new, and so easy, that any of his students, (even children) may in less than 3 months, be able to ask, in French, for the necessaries of life.

Any person wishing to learn the French Language will leave their names at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser, where the terms will be made known.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons engaged during the day, an evening school will be opened. There will be seperate hours for ladies and gentlemen. Attendance will be given to ladies at their own houses, who find it inconvenient to attend school.

August 26. d3t taawat

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

A PROTEST,

Of the Hon. Judge BASSETT against the late act of Congress which goes to prostrate at the feet of faction, the Judicial Department of our government, and thro' it, that Charter of our Liberty and Independence, the Federal Constitution.

(Continued.)

Until recourse is had to this method of abolishing *existing judicial offices*, I am bound to say, that no judge can be deprived of his office, but on impeachment for, and conviction of misbehaviour in office. Until then he remains clothed with inviolability, the independent and fearless expounder of the laws and the guardian of the constitution.

It has been said, that what is *created* by *law*, may be abolished by *law*; that the power of the legislature must be the same to both purposes; and therefore as the judicial offices in question arose out of the law of Feb. 1801, a law of March, 1802, may repeal or extinguish it.

This would be true, if Congress was an absolute legislature, possessing power without controul.

But Congress is the agent and *creature* of the constitution; like the executive and judiciary, it must act within the bound prescribed to it by the fundamental law.

The constitution is a charter of grants and reservations. It grants to the legislative power the right of creating judicial offices; but it reserves the right of fixing the duration of those offices when created under the constitution. It has in fact, prescribed their duration. As soon as Congress have executed their power of establishing the court and the officer is appointed, the provision in the constitution respecting his *continuance* attaches upon their law. It is identified with it; and secures the office to the possessor by its own immutability.

Nothing appears more obvious. It would be easy to show, that a legislative body acting *under* the controuling provisions of a standing and fixed constitution, may often possess the power to create or grant by *law*, and yet by no act afterwards can repeal or abolish the interest or office arising out of the first law. The Senators from each state may be, and frequently are *appointed by law*; yet a repeal of the law by the same legislature, & even another law appointing a substitute, would not abolish the first office. The repeal and the new appointment would be void: because the constitution annexes to the first appointment the term of office, and the officer will hold for his six years, however much dissatisfied the legislature, which made the law, may be with the officer.

By the 2d article of the constitution, it is provided, that congress, in case of a vacancy in the offices of President & Vice President, "may by law, declare what "officer shall then act as president, and "such officer shall act accordingly until "the disability be removed, or a presi- "dent shall be elected."

In this case the office is filled by a mere Legislative act; and yet in virtue of the expression in the constitution, that the officer so appointed, "should act accordingly until the disability be removed, &c." it will be admitted, that Congress would not have the power to repeal such law, or to appoint, by a new law, another person to exercise the powers of president.

It may be remarked here, that the words of "tenure" in regard to this officer to be appointed by *Law*, are not so solemn and explicit as those words in the Constitution respecting *judicial* officers created under a law of Congress.

Many other instances might be put, which readily suggest themselves to the mind, where Legislative *creation* is not followed with right or power of legislative repeal or extinction.

The repeal of laws, under which *grants* have been made, and interests vested, would not rescind the estate, or benefit, even though no *constitutional* security existed in favor of the donee or grantee.

And however prejudice may be wrought upon, or ignorance deceived, the *grant* of an office and salary, under the law and constitution, is equally sacred and inviolable as any other interest which can be conveyed by one party and accepted by another.

And when it is considered too, that this covenant, between the government and the officer, is *founded* on the great political principle, of maintaining an INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY, the contract should derive from thence a superior sanction.

The case of other officers, who do not accept appointment under any particular terms of *continuance in office*, is widely different. They take and hold at the will and pleasure of the President or Congress. This is known to them at the time. The *constitution* has not fixed the conditions or duration of such offices; and of course, being created by the mere will of the President, or by Congress, may be abolished by the same power.

And yet, if the position be true, that judges have no more permanent interest or estate in *their* offices and compensations than others, it follows, that those words in the constitution, "that *they*, when appointed, shall hold their offices *during good behavior*, and shall receive for their services a compensation not to be diminished," are wholly insignificant. The *Executive* or *Legislative* may dismiss them, at any time, and for any cause.

But the truth is, that the provision in the Constitution is wise and necessary: and whether it is so or not, while it remains there, the office of a judge and the compensation annexed to it, are as fixed as the charter itself, if he continues to behave well.

The Constitution announces, in explicit terms, that he who is appointed a judge, "shall hold his office during good behavior, and receive a *certain compensation*."

The Legislature, when they *create* the office, do it under this constitution. The person who is nominated and appointed by the President and the Senate, receives a commission under the *seal* of the United States, in which he reads these express words, "That he is appointed a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the third circuit; and is authorised and empowered to *execute* and *fulfil* the duties of that office, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States;" and then follows words of absolute *grant*, "TO HAVE and to HOLD the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments of the same of right appertaining —DURING HIS GOOD BEHAVIOUR."

With this commission and grant in his hand; with the *law* of Congress, *creating the office* and fixing the *compensation*, to authorise it; and with the *constitution* of the United States before him, positively assuring him, that *the office and the salary* shall be *holden* by him *during* his *good behavior*, he accepts it upon the terms offered. And shall he be deprived of *both office and salary* the next month or year? or whenever the *legislature*, who is but *one* out of *three* parties to this solemn covenant, shall be pleased to say, "you are no longer *necessary* or *agreeable* "we can find *judges* to exercise your of- "fices cheaper, or who will be more sub- "servient to our wishes!"

If such principles as these shall be finally sanctioned by American judicatures, if the *people*, the moral, virtuous, and dignified people of the United States, tempted by momentary passion, or parsimony, can be brought to sanction them, then will *language* have lost its *meaning*, and the most solemn and sacred contracts made between the *public* and *its citizens*, their obligation.

The ruin of *individuals* and their families, who may have surrendered comfortable livings, and lost honorable and lucrative offices, upon the *plighted faith* of the U. States, ought to arrest such destructive tenets.

But the *preservation of political freedom* itself is concerned in the rejection of such doctrines. Let it once be decided by *legislatures* and *courts of justice* that words mean nothing when applied to *judges* and their compensations, and the constitution is at an end. They have equal right and power to say, and when the *temptation* occurs will say, that they mean *nothing* in any *other* case. Surely it deserves to be *considered*, whether the *adoption* of such principles must not gradually impair *all confidence* in *public* institutions and *public* faith; and in the end, *vitiate* the *public* morals beyond the reach of reformation.

It has been made a question, whether the *judiciary* can lawfully decide, that a *legislative act* is *contrary to the constitution* and for that reason hold it void. It has been said that it *must be obeyed*; that the *judges of the United States* are bound to yield to it and execute it.

I deem it quite unnecessary to range after proofs, shewing the error and danger of such an opinion. Perhaps it no where exists.

This power can, however, be demonstrated by a train of reasons and consequences, drawn from the *nature* of a *limited* legislature and the *peculiar* province of a national *judiciary*, in a manner incapable of refutation. It will be sufficient for me, however, to rest my answer to such an objection upon the TERMS of the *constitution*, and the natural and necessary effect of them.

By the third article and in the second section it is declared, that the JUDICIAL POWER shall extend to all cases in *law* and equity arising *under* the CONSTITUTION, the LAWS of the U. States, and TREATIES.

Whensoever, then, a case shall be bro't before the *judges of the United States*, wherein, on *one side* it is contended that a *particular act* of the legislative body is void as being contrary to the constitution of the United States, and, on the other, that it is not contrary to it, *that* will be a *case arising* both under the constitution and law of the United States; and of course, by the express terms of the constitution, falls under the *judicial* power.

By the sixth article it is expressly provided and declared, "that this *constitution* and the *laws* made in *pursuance* thereof, &c. shall be the *supreme law* of the land." Hence it follows that the *constitution* is the *supreme law*, and the particular *acts* of the *legislative body* are only supreme when made *pursuant* or in conformity to that, which is the fixed and overruling STATUTE enacted by *all the people*, and only to be changed, altered, or opposed by the power that made it.

If then the *constitution* is the *supreme law*, the *judicial* department, in whom is *vested* by the same instrument the *right* and duty of expounding and enforcing the *law*, must necessarily be *governed* by it.

Whenever *any question*, however, or wherever, it may *originate* comes before the judges they *must* decide according to *law*.

If the controversy happen to turn upon the *opposing* terms of the *constitution*, and the *act* of the Legislative body, still the judges must decide, and decide *according to law*.

The *Executive* or *Legislative* may err; they may, like other men, from inadvertency, from error of opinion, from some too prevalent bias, or from design, commit, an unconstitutional act. Every citizen, and every state is entitled to the constitution, which is declared the supreme law, and the Judicial power of the United States is that organ and independent branch of the government whose duty and right it is, to pronounce and execute the law.

Whenever a question arises, which is law? what is the law? whether it arises out of doubtful or conflicting acts of the Legislature; or between the words and provisions of the Legislative, the judicial department decides the controversy.

If one side insists upon the act of congress and the other upon the act of the people as contained in the constitution, the judges are required, by the nature of their office, by a positive oath and express articles in the latter instrument to support it as the supreme or governing law; and to reject & declare void whatever is contrary to it, in the act of the Legislative body, or other authority, subordinate to the constitution.

It can be said, that the judges may err, and determine measures and acts to be contrary to the constitution which are not so.

Certainly the judicial department may decide wrong. All human tribunals are liable to error. The executive may err, and the Legislative often err. But there must be somewhere, a power to determine what is the law of the land, and merely to settle, and quiet, whether right or wrong legal rights and constructions. Force and the sword, or some civil jurisdiction must finally adjust these domestic cotroversies.

Wise and free people, with free forms of Government, have confined this important, but essential power to their judicial institutions.

They endeavor to compose those institutions of their most experienced or learned men. These they render permanent in office and ensure to them fixed and adequate compensation while they behave well. In short they render them independent of hope or fear; and as free from undue influence, as the lot of mortality will admit. They subject them to trial, loss of office and disgrace for misconduct. With so many public precautions to ensure wisdom and perfect rectitude, and with many motives operating upon the judges to act well, human society can frame no higher security for the preservation of justice and the laws. Error, with all these guards against it, may possibly after every grade of revision and appeal, be ultimately sanctioned by the SUPREME COURT of the union. This will indeed but rarely happen, yet, because there must be some umpire, to settle "*what is law*" the judicial branch, in the last resort, is that which decides without appeal.

The people, indeed, by a *constitutional act*, may, if the occasion demands it, correct an error even here. But until then, every *department*, every officer, every citizen of the United States, is bound to yield to the sentence of the judicial department, judicially declaring what is *the law*.

If we look only into the constitution for one moment, and see the various *checks* and *limitations* upon legislative power, and in favor of the states and citizens, all declared to be the *supreme law of the land*, and consider, for a moment, the nature of the judicial power, to which is expressly delegated the right of deciding all questions arising under the constitution and laws of the United States; and that without this power in the judiciary to extend to the states and citizens the benefits of the constitution as a supreme law, they can only be obtained through force and blood: no rational doubt can be entertained, that it is the right, and indeed the honest duty of the *judges*, if convinced that a law of congress is opposed to the laws of the people, as enacted in the constitution, to pronounce it, for that reason a nullity and void.

These are my views of the judicial power. I never entertained the least scruple upon this point; considering it as clear as the constitution itself. *judicial determinations*, too, of the highest authority, have placed this question, or ought to have placed it, at rest. On the pension law, the *judges* of the supreme court agreed, that it was unconstitutional, and congress, acquiesing in the determination repealed so much as was by them held void.

On the *carriage tax*, the question was brought, by a citizen of Virginia, before the supreme court, on the very point, that the law was *unconstitutional*. The judges determined it was not contrary to the constitution? but their power and right to determine otherwise were never questioned; and they affirmed the law, not on the ground that they were obliged to execute a law of congress, but on the principle of its conformity and being pursuant to the constitution.

These are the general grounds and reasonings upon which my judgment is founded, that the act of congress of the 8th March, and 29th of April, 1802, do *not abolish the offices* of the judges, under the law of the 13th of February, 1801. I hold those acts, so far as they are designed to *abolish the offices* of those judges, *void*, because directly *contrary to the constitution of the United States*, which establishes them *in the judges* when once created and vested, during *their* good *behaviour*.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, August 18.

Arrived, brig Hazard, Pulsifer, (formerly commanded by captain Clark) Amboyna, 157 days. Spoke August 12, schr. Alexander, 12 day from Newburyport for Martinique.

Brig Orion, Bradford, 82 days from Russia. Sailed in company with schooner Triton, Higgins, of Boston, bound for St. Michaels: parted company June 11, also with the brig Enterprize, Woodbury, for Lisbon; July 28, lat. 41 30, long. 43 spoke schoner Mary Ann, Keith, 41 days from Penobscot, for Liverpool. Left at Cronstadt, May 28, Rising States, Becktord, of Salem; Pallas, Dollard, do. Catherina, Gould, do. to sail 15th June; Favorite, Henderson, do. America, Stone, of Newburyport, to sail for Newport 20th June; Heart of Oak, Grafton, Boston; Friendship, Avery, do. to sail 15th June Fame, Bullock, Providence; Plymouth, Bradshaw, Salem; Enterprize, Hammond, Marblehead, to sail 16th June; Hannah, Andrews, do. 20th June; Hazard, Heart Boston.

Ship Rambler, Moreland, 18 days from Havannah. Left there Herald, Wildridge, Portland, to sail in 6 weeks; Ocean, just arrived; Exchange, Mainwaring Boston, detained by goverment; Jane, Captain Newell, Newburyport, condemned, as not fit for sea; brig ——, King, Charleston; Eagle, Baltimore; Dianna Wilson, Boston, just arrived; Romulus, Bishop, do. just arrived from France; Thomas Russell, Gorham, do.

not allowed to enter; brig ———, Lambert, do standing off and on. Minerva, Shaw, R. I. to sail next day; Harmony, Terry, Charleston, for sale; Greyhound, Pratt, do. do. a number of flour and lumber vessels turned off; Likewise several Spanish from New-Orleans with flour. Several vessels, supposed to be Americans, carried in by the guarda costas caught smugling flour, &c. The Rambler spoke, August 16, off the south shoal of Nantucket, capt. Adamson, 20 days from Trinadad.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

Arrived, ship Hector, Liverpool; Perseus, Leacraft, Kingston, Jam. brigs Lydia, Leonard, St. Martins; Eliza, Pendleton, Jamaica; schrs. Virginia, ——, Baltimore; Favorite, Waymouth, Norfolk; Dove, Brinkley, do. Unity, Pickering, do. Jefferson, Soberton, Newburn, N. C. Jolly Bacchus, Frawer, Washington, N. C. sloop Planter, Combs, Virginia.

Cleared, brig Rockland, King, Aux-Cayes; Morning Star, Hodson, Gibraltar; schr. Rambler, Dayton, Curracoa; Dispatch, Wilburn, Lisbon; sloop Astrea, Johnson, New Providence; Supply, Johnson, do.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Hector, Davie, from Liverpool. July 16, in lat. 45, long. 27, 22, spoke barque Galen out 24 days from Baltimore, bound to Bordeaux. 19th, in lat. 46, 19, long. 32, 35, spoke ship Ritson, Whipple, out 12 days from Virginia, bound to London. 27th, in lat. 41, 50, long. 40, 31, spoke schr. Federal Eagle, bound from Boston to Lisbon. August 16th, in lat. 40, 45, long, 68, spoke brig Nancy, Burrows, bound from Boston to Martinique.

Brig Eliza, Pendleton, from Montego Bay, (Jam.) Four days since, spoke brig Sisters, from Kingston bound to Philadelphia—had lost her rudder.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

Arrived ship Voltaire, Bowen, Antwerp; schr's Trial, Bushen, Richmond; Caroline, Lewis, Norfolk and Richmond.

Cleared, ship Eugenia, Mansfield, N. York; brig Polly, Appleton, Cape Francois; schr. Eliza, Churnsides, N. Orleans; sloop Sea Flower, Bird, New York.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brig Lovely Lucy, Fullerton, Cape-Francois; sloop Sally, ——, Jamaica.

Brig John and James, Blair, P. Republican; left it 3d August.

Arrived at New Castle, (Del.) brig Augustus, Crane, from New Orleans—Left it the 23d July.

Capt. Bowen of the ship Voltaire, spoke the following vessels on his passage:

August 2d lat. 45, 8, N. long, 37, 40 W. the brig ——, Wellaby, from Russia to Boston.

August, 5, lat. 44, 24, N. 42, 40, W. ship Mount Vernon, of & from Wiscasset, for Liverpool, out ten days.

August 10, lat. 43, 35, N. long. 53, 30, W. the brig Two Pollies, of and from Boston to Liverpool.

August 13, lat. 42, 55, N. long. 55, 30, W. ship Mercury, of Plymouth, fr. Charleston bound to Liverpool, out ten days.

Capt. Blair of the ship John and James left at Port Republican the following vessels, August 3d, 1802.

Ships Dispatch, Nichols, of Philadelphia; Charlotte, Morgan, Providence R. I. brig Welcome Return, Obrian, New-York; Cruger, Barry, New-York; Venus, Toulson, Norfolk; brig Aurora, Marshall, Charleston; Betsy, Bunker, N. York; St. Clair, Gibben, Savannah; schr, Little Tom, Osmond, Charleston; Maria, Deane, Philadelphia; Two Brothers, Ramsdale, do. Betsy, Armstrong, do. Eagle, Glavery, Baltimore; Speedwell, Watts, do. Polly, M'Niel, do. Messenger, Burroughs, Philadelphia; Sloop Minerva, Campbell, Charleston; Union, Everton, Edenton, N. C. Sally, Earl, Philadelphia.

Arrived yesterday morning, ship Voltaire, Bowen, from Antwerp. Left there the 26th June, and Flushing the 8th July. Capt. B. was informed on the 8th of July, by a Flushing pilot, that the ship Delaware, Davidson, of Philadelphia, ran ashore going up to Antwerp, and it was feared vessel and cargo would be totally lost.

The ship Diana, M'Call, and brig Rosetta, Gedds, of and for Philadelphia, sailed from Flushing the 21st June. Also ship Mary, Hussey, of Portland, from Ostend.

Capt. B. coming up the Delaware, passed the ship Wilmington, Woodward, from Ireland, with passengers.

Brig Lovely Lucy, Fullerton, from Cape Francois, and brig Dagget, from Boston are below.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

Arrived this morning, schooner Two Brothers, Manning, 23 days from Barbadoes. Left there, brig Franklin, Butts, to sail for this port in two or three days.

Spoke August 16, sch'r Columbia, from Antigua, bound to Edenton. 20th, brig Two Brothers, of Baltimore, from Curracoa, out 10 days, bound to Baltimore.

By the Revenue Cutter, capt. Ham, we are informed that on Friday last he spoke a brig bound to Fredericksburg, 62 days from Marseilles, the capt. of whom informed that the day before he sailed, the U. S. schooner Enterprize arrived there after an action with a Tripolitan vessel, which he beat off. The vessel made her escape by her oars. It having fallen calm. The particulars we are not at present able to learn.

(Norfolk Herald.)

CALLENDER & SENATOR MASON.

By this morning's mail, it has been communicated to us by very good authority, that Callender left Philadelphia, in the year 1798, and went to the dwelling of general Stevens Thompson Mason, one of the senators for Virginia, *for the purpose of writing* the "Prospect before Us"; that the 1st vol. of that work was actually prepared at Mason's, and that the manuscript was *examined and approved of by him*, Callender went next to Richmond for the purpose of printing this book, under the patronage of the same general Mason.

We consider, says our correspondent, Mason a thousand times more culpable than Callender: in fact he was the chief actor in this detestable drama. The above paragraph is inserted for the express purpose of being extracted into some Virginia paper, that it may meet the eye of Mr. Mason, and if it is not contradicted in a short time we shall presume it to be true, and shall afterwards make such use of it as we think fit.

Callender having summoned Mason as well as Giles to the trial and their having failed to attend, has an "*awful squinting.*" Let them look to it. In the language of Old Prospero,

The charm dissolves apace.

New York Ev. Post.

Extract from the Recorder of the 25th inst.

"A great part of the first and second volumes of the Prospect were finished for the press, in the form in which they now stand, under the immediate inspection of General Mason. A large proportion of the materials for the rest of the work was borrowed from his copious collection of all kinds of documents.

"By the bye general Mason did not find it convenient to attend, when he was summoned as a witness upon the Richmond trial. His absence was regretted. He wrote Callender a polite apology. He was prevented as it seems from appearing by bad health, weather, and by *business*. He did not explain by what ailment he had been so unseasonably overtaken. The badness of the weather did not obstruct the immediate return to Richmond of the deputy marshal; and it is not, at once, perceivable that the roads, which were open to one person, should have been inaccessible to another. The general did not explain by what kind of *business* he was prevented from appearing in the federal court, and from enforcing the assertions which Callender had made in his name, and by his express authority.—The attendance of general Mason was required by that federal constitution which he has taken an oath to support, and which like many eminent Republican characters, he professedly and irrevocably despises. To repeat this truth does not amount to the disclosure of a secret. WHATEVER *I may think of the constitution*, is an expression ascribed to the general in a debate during the last session of congress."

CHARACTER OF MISTER DUANE,

Written by himself; published in the Aurora of yesterday; and subscribed with his own name.

In the Aurora of the 18th inst. we are favored with Mister Duane's "*Letter III*" to Callender. Mr. Duane commences his letter by a rhetorical flourish, in which he attempts to overwhelm his adversary with a sense of his inferiority, & to give him a deep impression of the honor done him by the humility of such a man as *himself* condescending to notice him.—For this purpose Mister Duane gives us the following character of himself, which we extract in his own words, for the entertainment of our readers. We earnestly invite some poetical correspondent to throw it into measure, and have it sung to some tune. "We love a ballad but even too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set down, or a *very pleasant thing* indeed, and sung lamentably;" or as Mopsa says in the play, "We love a ballad *in print*, for then we are sure they *are true.*"

Now Callender, read; and never again, while you live, venture to open your mouth against such a man.

"One possessed of the estimation of "good men, whose public and private "character is invulnerable to the assaults "of all that is profligate in the country; "one enjoying all that is desirable of "domestic blessing, in the meridian of a "a life, often clouded, but never corrupt. "ed by adversity—whose mind or body "never suffered from the contagion of debauchery" [*very well! we feared he was going to say* "of a public jail"—"*very well*]—"can look at his offs-"pring without reproach—who has no "pangs of conscience to annoy his pil-"low." [Whose consciences are seared "as with a hot iron—*New Testament.*] "No domestic duties disregarded—no pa-"rental and conubial obligations forfeited "even in the last gasp of created misery, "and on the verge of a premature "grave"———

Alas! Alas! that we should be kept in ignorance of those who "*created misery*" for this incomparable man! and that we should not be informed where and on what occasion it was, that the world was so near losing all this virtue by means of a cruel gallows and a "*premature grave*"'

Now, gentle reader, what do you imagine could induce this paragon of virtue, in the meridian of life, enjoying all that is desirable of domestic blessing, to stoop from this enviable height upon which Mister Duane has placed himself, and to condescend to notice such a man as Callender? Why, truly, the most patriotic of all possible motives. You shall hear it in his own words, as addressed to Callender.

"I conceive it to be an obligation which *my situation* and the CONFIDENCE OF A GREAT PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY imposed on ME, to undertake the irksome duty of making *you* better known than you are at present"!!!

More in the same strain.

"He (Mr. Banks) should know, as well as yourself, that I am superior to your united censure *by the tenor of my private life*, as *you* are imprudent [don't ask for the meaning of this] and unfitted by your's to assail ME. As for yourself, the ground I stand on is too elevated for *your* approach; the remainder of your life (if its tenure is not shortened by debauchery) devoted to penitence, temperance and probity would not bring you back from the *immence depths* to which a course of vice has sunk *you* below ME.

Risum teneatis, amici?—Already we see our readers rubbing their eyes and exclaiming; why, who have we here! hats off!——Be quiet, friends; it is the same fellow you at first supposed, William Duane—it is indeed: you need not be alarmed; his name is subscribed to the whole of it.—Surely, you cry, this man who is now elevated to such a monstrous height, cannot be the same Duane who about seven years ago fled to this country to take refuge from the laws of his own; who mistook a summons from Sir John Shore, to surrender himself a state prisoner, for an invitation to *breakfast* with his excellency, instead of finding a breakfast, found himself exported from the country in irons; who since his residence here has been *horse-whiped* for his unmannerly insolence; and who, within twelve months has suffered an ignominious punishment in the public jail of this city for violating the laws of the country which affords him protection. Surely, it will be said, this cannot be the man who is now vaunting of the obligations which his *situation, and the confidence of the community* impose upon him.—Yes, reader, rely upon it he is the very same; and all this need not give you surprise if you will call to mind, that within six months after he found himself secure, upon our shores, from the avenging laws of his own country, he assumed the name of Jasper Dwight, and addressed to the immortal WASHINGTON, then president of the United States, a printed letter, in which he applied to General WASHINGTON a language very similar to that in which he now addresses Callender, and charged him with the same kind of debasement and immorality.—Take the following, extracted from the 34th page of that letter as a specimen.

"Would to God! you had retired to a private situation four years ago, while your public conduct threw a veil of sanctity round you, *which you have yourself rashly broken down*, your fame would have been safe, your country without reproach, and *I should not have the mortifying task* of pointing out the blind temerity with which YOU come forward to defend the religion of Christ, who exist in the *violation of the most* SACRED OBLIGATIONS, *of the dearest ties of* HUMANITY, *and in defiance of the sovereign calls of* MORALITY *and* LIBERTY."

Such is the *modest* manner in which, a few months after his importation, and while he was known only to those who employed him at daily labor, he condescended to address the President of the United States, the father, and (under Providence) the saviour of his country.——Who then can be surprised at the importance and elevation which he now assumes, while reaping under Jefferson, the reward of that labor which he bestowed in cankering the fame of Washington?

(Gaz. U. S.)

Alexandria Theatre.

This PRESENT EVENING,

Will be presented a new DRAMA, *called*

THE

CASTLE SPECTRE.

Comic Song, "*Old Woman of Eighty,*" By Mr. HOPKINS.

To which will be added, the FARCE of

FORTUNE's FROLICS;

OR

The True Use of Riches.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the concerned, a quantity of Goods, amongst which are

Cloaths, Coatings, and Flannels,
Nankeens and Russia Sheetings,
A quantiy of Ready made Cloaths,
One Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Stand and Cream Jug,
Pepper Caster, Salts, Table and Tea Spoons, &c.
15 Barrels of Mackrel, and sundry other articles.

Also,

A few Boxes Coarse and Fine Hats.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
August 28. Vendue Master.

FOR SALE,

AN ACROMATIC

TELESCOPE,

Made by J. & P. *Dolland*, Optitions, in London, and the inventors of this valuable instrument; it magnifies fifty times for land objects, and eighty times for astronomical purposes. It has an elegant brass stand, and a green screen to protect the eye in observing the specks on the sun, a beautiful mahogany case, and is every compleat, and will be sold for the costs and charges.—Apply at Messrs. Josiah Faxon & Co's. Store, Corner of Prince and Water Streets.

August 28. d3t‡

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by

BENJ. SHREEVE, Junr.

August 28. co

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.

August 28. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.

August 28. d

Just come from the Press

Of Mr. Wm. Pechin, Baltimore, and now ready for sale, at R. & J. Gray's Book-Store, and this office—

A NEW DRAMATIC WORK,

Of that species of composition usually denominated,

ALLEGORICAL MASQUE.

Written in blank verse, and observing throughout, that sort of doctrine which is contained in the Arabian Nights entertainment, or in Spencer's Fairy Queen, viz. the idea of genii, and semi-spirits of inferior order.

This dramatic, allegorical, and political masque will evidently prove, on perusal, to be, as it were a thin, transparent veil of allegory, thro' which the reader will very easily view the most important events in the rise, progress and termination of the late war between Britain and the United States of America.

It is printed on fine paper, with an excellent type, and consisting of five very long acts: in all, containing about 130 large octavo pages.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

AMERICANA, Genius of America,
A great and powerful spirit, residing "since young creation's birth," on the utmost summit of the Alleghany mountain.

GALLIANA, Genius of France,
A mighty spirit presiding over the Gallic nation

ELUTHERIA, Goddess of Liberty.
Formerly friend and intimate companion of Britannia, genius of Britain; but having been disgusted at something a little tending toward tyranny, in the conduct of her friend Britannia, she (Eluthe ia) flies from Britain, and alighting on the top of the Alleghany mountain, throws herself, for protection, into the arms of Americana. Need the reader be told that Americana immediately granted an asylum to this charming Goddess?—that she did, that she does, and that she will for ever protect her from all her foes?

THIRTEEN INFLUENCING GENII,
Residing in the Air, and presiding over the thirteen United States,

ETHURIUS,
Commander in chief of Americana and Galliana's united aerial legions.

FULMENITER,
A long tried and faithful servant of Americana, who, after having been in France to solicit the assistance of Galliana, accompanies both her & Eluthe ia, in their aerial flight from Europe to America.

JELEMMO,
Chief of the virtuous spirits who attend upon Americana, and reside in her pavilion.

ARIANTHUS,
Another spirit of the same character, residing likewise in the pavilion of his queen.
(Respublica Regina)

TYPHON, Genius of tyranny, & FASTIDO, Genius of Pride,
Pretended friends to Britannia, and to Virtue, but secretly her greatest foes. Powerful magicians—open and professed enemies to Americana and her divine friend Eluthe ia.

VESPERIA,
Chief of the female spirits who attend on the person of Americana.

HYBLA,
Chief of the mountain nymphs,

TINTORETTA,
Chief of the Hemmadryads, or wood nymphs.

OFFA,
Chief of the Gnomes, or mischievous spirits.

MUSIDORUS,
The only Mortal who appears in the piece, an ancient hermit, long residing in the most unfrequented part of the Alleghany mountain, who, having been decoyed by the mischievous Gnome, Offa, up to the summit of the mountain, to that sacred spot inhabited by the Genius of America; she, in regard to the good mortal's many virtues, commands her servants to perform the Allegorical Masque, "more for his information than amusement," as the old man was totally ignorant of the wonderful revolution which happened in his native land, during his long seclusion from the world.

THIS WORK IS ENTITLED.

AMERICANA;
OR
A NEW TALE of the GENII,

And is most respectfully inscribed to Thomas Jefferson, who, had he never been President of the United States, the new Tale of the Genii, although written one and twenty years ago, would never in all probability, have been published by his most obedient servant,

JAMES TOBINE.

August 24. eo6t

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } *TEAS,*
Imperial,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

The subscriber anxious to remove to Georgia in the course of the ensuing fall, offers for sale,

A TRACT OF LAND

within the District of Columbia, containing nearly 500 acres.

This property is pleasantly situated, nearly central between Alexandria and George-Town, and within a mile and an half of the Potomac—the advantage of a considerable proportion being heavily wooded, and its proximity to three flourishing cities, render it valuable. So desirous am I, to execute my plans, that, to effect a sale, I will make a considerable sacrifice; to accommodate, I will divide it into lots of any size, and a small proportion of the purchase money being paid, a lengthy credit on the balance will be given. I will take negroes for the whole or any part of it.—Should I not dispose of it, before the first of October, on that day, I shall publicly offer it for sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.

G. H. CHAPMAN.

August 2. eo1m

NOTICE.

Having employed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the estates of Elisha C. Dick, Andrew and William Ramsay, and James Gillies. All persons therefore who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to the said Henry Coupar who is fully authorised to grant receipts for the same.

JOHN McIVER.

July 29. eo1m

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Kram in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires *ten dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20.

JAMES S. SCOTT,
TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

ACQUAINTS the citizens of Alexandria, that he will make a suit of clothes for Five Dollars cash, or for any person to whom he may be indebted. He has on hand some good Cloths, &c. with a very handsome assortment of Vest Shapes, Buttons, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms as above.

He also requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, particularly those whose accounts are of longer standing than six months, as they will not meet with longer indulgence than September.

He also acquaints those who are indebted to John & James S. Scott, that if their accounts are not closed before October court, suits will be instituted without discrimination.

August 12. eo3w

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from *Isaac McPherson* to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, on Monday the 20th day of September next, fair, if not, the next fair day:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Occoquan, in the county of Prince William.—One of the said parcels has a front of 120 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water-wheels, four pair stones of seven feet diameter each, with all the machinery lately introduced into merchant mills, in complete order. This mill is situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pair of stones and the machinery of the mill the year through; upon this ground is also erected a Brick Dwelling House, 36 feet by 24. Another of the said parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front, and is of the same depth, upon which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.——5700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, a credit on any further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be ag eed upon on the day of sale.

JAMES KEITH.

July 28. eodf

I have just received, and offer for sale by the piece or greater quantity.

2 Boxes Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
1 Bale Beerpoore Cassahs, very fine,
2 Ditto Duroy, or Coat Cloths.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

In consequence of arrangements made with the proprietors of the Boston Window Glass manufactory, I shall be enabled to execute orders for any quantity or dimensions, at the prices at which it is sold at the manufactory.

August 5. eo

The subscribers authorised by the Will of the late George Carter, of Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the said town; containing about five thousand acres, most of which has been laid off in lots, and since leased for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible situation of this land, and its great fitness for the improving state of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of those who wish to vest their money in landed property; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual instalments; six per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed instalments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good personal security and mortages will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg, and surveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will survey or show any part of it to those who wish it, they paying his expences for so doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

BENJ. SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets.

Bandanno, China, and blue Gitta Handkerchiefs,
India checks, Burpoore Cossahs, very fine,
Dedurys, or coat cloths,
A few pieces Russia Sheeting and Sail Duck,
4 Cases mens' cheap fur hats,
Mens' and Ladies' fine Shoes,
5 Hhds. 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum,
10 Quarter casks Malaga wine,
4 Tierces Acid,
Coffee in bags and Sugar in Bls.
2 Cases Glass Tumblers,
19 Bls. Herrings.

A handsome
BOOK-CASE AND DESK,
One BUREAU, and
FOUR WASH STANDS.

August 12. eo

NOW LANDING;

AND FOR SALE,

One stout OAK FRAME, 28 feet by 18 feet in the clear, 10 feet high in the clear, with hiped roof, sufficiently strong for a warehouse or barn; will be sold cheap; also various other frames, 2 story, 1½ story, and one story; also, a quantity of seasoned OAK PLANK, from one to two inches thick, 33 feet long, and other Lumber as usual; Scaffold Poles, Lime, Hair in tierces or smaller qunatity, and sand.

The subscriber has also two HOUSES to rent, one of them situate in King-street, near Mr. Richters, the other on the wharf near Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's warehouse.

THOMAS PRESTON.

August 20. d

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d PROOF RUM,

Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

The subscriber offers to rent for the next season, his

FISHING SHORES,

at Mount Vernon, at one of which there is a commodious fish house, and upwards of 70 tight hogsheads, the use of which will be enjoyed by the tenant during the season. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. John Mandeville at Mount Vernon.

☞ I take this opportunity of forwarning all persons against Hunting, or in any manner trespassing upon my lands in Fairfax County.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, August 23. eo6t

Miniature Painting.

J. PAUL, junr. (from Philadelphia,) informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria he will remain here a few weeks.——Specimens of his abilities may be seen at Mrs. ATKINS's Print Store, Prince-Street, or Mr. LYNN's, Jewellery shop, King Street.

August 25 eo6t

STOLEN

From the subscriber by one SHERIDAN a Hair Dresser; a ruff

TARRIER DOG,

with cropped ears, he had round his neck a leather collar and small brass plate with *C. Gird* engraved on it; he has a burn on the left flank, on which there is no hair; he answers to the name of PINCHER. Any one that will bring or send him home to me shall receive *Three Dollars* reward.

The person that took him is gone to Fredricksburgh.

CHRISTOPHER GIRD.

August 25. eo3t

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

JUST PUBLISHED,
Just Received,
and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.